Amusements Co-Night.

BLEO 1 C PERA HOUSE-2-"La Vie."
CASIN 3 8-" The Merry War."
CHIC KYI 10R HALL-8-Concert.
DALY "HEATRE-2 and 8-" Red Letter Nights."
GRAND OFFRA HOUSE-8-" Young Mrs. Winthrop.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" Alpine Roses."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" Alpine Roses."
MATROPOLITAN OFFRA HOUSE-7-"Shee Huguenot
NEW PARK THEATRE-2 and 8-" Her Sacrifice."
NEW-YORK COMEDY THEATRE-2 and 8-" Peck's Bad
BOY."

BOY."

NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-" Orpheus and Eurydico."

FAR THEATRE-8-" The Gladhator."

THALIA THEATRE-8-" Die Gladhator."

THEATRE COMIQUE-8-" Cordelia's Aspirations."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-" Separation."

UNIVERSIT CLUB THEATRE-8-Readings.

WALLACK'S FREATRE-2 and 8-" Lady Clare."

SPAYERE THEATRE-2 and 8-" The Rajab."

OTH AVENUE THEATRE-2 and 8-" Confusion."

14TH STREET THEATRE-8-" Othello."

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Business Notices.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-General Graham is making preparations to attack Osman Digma. —— A meeting of the followers of Prince Jerome Napoleon was held in Paris. The Earl of Euston is seeking a divorce from his wife. ____ Mr. Sargent proposed the health of the German Emperor at the opening of the American Exchange in Berlin, - Four Spanish army officers have been arrested for conspiracy against the Government.

CONGRESS-In the Sepate yesterday a bill was reported favorably for the readjustment of compensation for the transportation of mails on raitroads, and a bill was introduced for the adjudication of pension claims. The bill fixing at \$5,000 a year the salaries of United States District Judges was passed. The Blair educational bill was further debated at great length = In the House a bill was reported back and passed, making it a felony for a person falsely and fraudulently to assume to be an officer or employe of the United States. The bonded whiskey bill was debated at length, but a vote was not reached.

Domestic.-The lower Mississippi began to subside yesterday. —— The bill reducing the pilotage fees passed both Houses at Albany. —— A tornado visited Ohio and Tennessee. —— The 250th anniversary of the settlement of Maryland was celebrated. ____ A new process of bleaching has been invented. - Great dissatisfaction is becoming manifest among the coal miners. Wheat went down in Chicago, but reacted ==== The Republicans in Georgia are said to be dividing on the color line. — The first of the suits against the Augustinian Society of Lawrence and Archbishop Williams 15 on trial.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Cornelius Van Santvoord continued his testimony yesterday in the Hoyt will contest. ___ An affidavit by Vanderbilt Allen, in the divorce suit brought by his wife, gave a detailed account of their married life. A jealous husband in Brooklyn shot his wife and himself, neither fatally. ____ The annual dinner of the College of Pharmacy took place. === The only survivor told of the wreck of the brig A. G. J ett. ____Supervisors and other town officials | States judges for trying election cases, but whose were elected in Westchester County. === The temperance work in New-Jersey was continued. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.53 cents. Stocks were dull, with small improvements in prices, and closed without feature.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather and light rain, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 60°; lowest, 42°; average, 475,0°.

The Thetis and the Bear, two of the steamers to be used in the Greely Relief Expedition, are now in this port to be put in readiness for their early departure to the Arctic. The Alert will sign and run the chances of another nomination sail for America to-morrow. The work of fit- and confirmation. Mr. Saulsbury has grouned | Electors and candidates for Judges of the Court | which the law is powerless to control, and

ting out the Bear is already far advanced, and an interesting description of her present condition is printed on another page of this paper. Everything that experience can suggest will be done to provide for the safety of the ship and the comfort of the men. The stores for the three vessels to last two years have been purchased, and it will be seen that the assortment is varied and complete.

After a long struggle against it, the pilots have finally been obliged to give way and the Assembly and Senate have passed a bill reducing the pilotage fees of this port twenty-five per cent. The Chamber of Commerce were persuaded that a reduction of thirty-three per cent was only just. Probably they were right; but still, a reduction of twenty-five per cent means the removal of a heavy burden from the commerce of New-York. Governor Cleveland will doubtless sign the bill promptly, now that the pilots themselves have virtually admitted that it is just. It will be remembered that when they found that public opinion set strongly toward one-third off they suggested a compromise.

While affairs in Peru are not so entirely desperate as they were before the recent treaty with Chili was signed, yet it will be many a long and weary day before that unhappy country has peace or any thing much like it. General Iglesias has requested the Chilian authorities not to withdraw their soldiers at present, owing to the probability that civil troubles would break out as soon as the troops had departed. This seems to indicate that Iglesias's Government has not the support of the people so generally as was believed some time ago. Diplomatic complications have also arisen, owing to the protests of England and other European powers against certain clauses of the treaty of peace which relate to the surrender of certain guano and nitrate beds to Chili.

The temperance work which was begun in Plainfield, N. J., some weeks ago has been carried on quietly, but steadily, until it has spread over a wide extent of territory. The movement We hereby certify that Messrs, H. B. KIRK & Co., of New-York City, have purchased our Hermitage and Old Crow Wriskies for many years, that they leave every barrel of same on storage in our Distillery Bonded Warehouses until the goods are three years older older, and never offer the Whiskies for sale until they are ripened by age.

Frankfort, Kentucky, November 23, 1883.

W. A. Carrier & Co., of New-York Co. is marked by intensity of feeling and enthusiand the communities will probably feel the benefits of it for years to come, after the present excitement has died away. Meanwhile from day to day the progress made by these advocates of law, order, and temperance will be found reported in the columns of THE TRIBUNE.

> The Cullen bill, to take from the Street Cleaning Department of this city the power to make contracts for its work, has unfortunately passed the Senate. It ought to be killed in the Assembly. Every impartial observer, whether official or unofficial, must admit that since Mr. Coleman has had charge of this department the streets of New-York have been cleaner than ever before. It has cost the city a little more money, perhaps, than when the Police Board controlled the work; but then the pavements were not kept clean at all. Mr. Calle n's idea is to let the Sinking Fund Commissioners make contracts for disposing of the refuse matter, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the contracts for doing the actual sweeping. This is absurd. If Commissioner Coleman is to be held responsible for the management of the department, he must be allowed to make his contracts as at present.

The Democratic party in the House stands today just where it did last night before the caucus in regard to the Tariff bill. Mr. Morrison offered a resolution declaring that the party was pledged to a reduction of the tariff; that his bill furnished a basis for such action, and that accordingly it should go to the Committee of the Whole and after a reasonable | Ian adventurer. To-day there are at least debate and opportunity for amendment should | twenty-five trading stations above the rapids, be passed. This was adopted, as well as a steamboats are plying regularly on the river, was not binding up on the Representatives. To catch the Southern members a motion was then made and carried, that the tax on tobacco should be taken off. So far as bringing about harmony of action, therefore, the cancus was without effect. While the Morrison men are elaiming a victory and singing psalms of joy, the Democratic protectionists are as strongly determined as ever to defeat the measure, which they are free to do.

BETTER PAY FOR DISTRICT JUDGES.

The insufficient salaries paid to Federal judges have long been a subject of reproach to the Government. Considering the relative importance of the duties performed as compared with those of State and municipal judges, these salaries have seemed in many cases absurdly ow. Some ward politician, dispensing rough jokes and bad law from the bench of a police court in this city, draws twice the salary of the United States District Judge, called upon to de cide questions of the highest importance. The ward politician's salary is too large, of course, but the salary of the United States Judge is manifestly too low. The Senate made yesterday a modest effort at reform in this matter by passing the bill to fix the salaries of all United States District Judges at \$5,000. There are fifty judges, one of whom, in California, receives that sum now; the Louisiana judge, \$4,500; those in Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey. Maryland, Southern district of Ohio, and Northern district of Illinois, \$4,000 each; all others, \$3,500 each. The Judiciary Committee collected facts as to the length of time during the year each of these judges was employed, and then concluded that the number of those who could. perhaps with justice, be left below \$5,000 was so small that it was not worth while to make any distinction between them. The only criticism to be made upon the bill is perhaps that it might have been better to discriminate in such rights of jurisdiction over a limited area, and a way that the judges who are hardest worked could have had more than \$5,000, while some no doubt would have been well compensated with less. Under this arrangement the judge in New-York City and the judge in some far less important district will have the same pay, which will buy probably twice as much there as

in New-York. The Senate has spent parts of a number of days on this proposition to spend just \$57,500 more a year upon the Federal Judiciary. The arguments make really amusing reading. Most of the opposition seemed to come from Southern Senators, who cherish a grudge against United chief argument is that it will not do to have the salaries of Federal judges in their States higher than those of the State judges. Mr. George, of Mississippi, has adopted the favorite refrain of minds of his class, and shown how low judges' salaries were thirty and forty years ago. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, has tauntingly asked whether any of these men were likely to resign if they did not get the increase, declared that they were all "greedy" to get their places, and tried to amend the bill so that it would apply only to future appointments, in order, so he said, to see whether any of these men would re-

over the increase of legislative extravagance. All of these gentlemen are probably ready on occasion to vote with alacrity for new post offices in their respective States.

A curious theory of the relations of the Government and its officers seemed to govern a number of the participants in these debates, and does always, in fact, in any debate upon official salaries. This is that Government salaries must be conditioned upon a spirit of "sacrifice" in the office-holder. Some Senators expressed this view in those words. Even Senator Harrison, a strong friend of the bill, did not think the positions should be sought as places where one can "lay up money," though why a judge should not like to lay up money as well as other men, it would be hard to say. Senator Harrison thought if we were to have "a respectable and independent Judiciary," we should pay the Judge a sufficient salary to enable him " to live decently and to raise his family decently and give his children an education." This is not a dazzling prospect, and yet it is mere, perhaps, than the Government does for him now. In some States, and in many cities, notably in this, the scale of judicial salaries is extravagant. The Federal scale is parsimonious, ill-adjusted, and unworthy of a great Government. The Senate bill ought to become a law, as one step toward making this right.

FUTURE OF THE CONGO. A Dutch journal published in Rotterdam makes a shrill demand for international intervention in regard to the Congo country. It proposes that France, Germany. Holland and the United States shall unite in remonstrances which may defeat the treaty recently concluded between Great Britain and Portugal. The traditional policy of this country would preclude its entering into engagements of this sort with European Powers. The Rotterdam journal has included, and not without reason, the United States Government in its proposal. President Arthur in his last message made an explicit reference to the diplomatic complications in question. "The United States," he said, "cannot be indifferent to this work (Mr. Stanley's) nor to the interests of their citizens involved in it. It may become advisable for us to co-operate with other commercial Powers in promoting the rights of trade and residence in the Congo Valley free from the interference or political control of any one Nation." As the treaty negotiated in London recognizes the sovereignty of Portugal over the Lower Congo region, the President's antecedent protest is not without significance. The fact that the leader of the International African Association, which has opened to commerce the upper waters of this great river, is an American also warrants the assumption that the United States will not be indifferent to this international question.

It is scarcely more than seven years since Mr Stanley arrived at the mouth of the Congo after his memorable journey across the Dark Continent. At that time the most remote trading station was only eighty miles from the Atlantic coast. What commerce there was-and it was inconsiderable—was in the hands of a single Dutch company. The Portuguese Government had no stations on the river, and apparently had abandoned its ancient claims as of no practical importance. There was not a single Christian mission in that quarter. An English gunboat occasionally dropped anchor in the river to impose some restrictions upon slavery Otherwise Europe was indifferent to the present and the future of the African Danube. Mr. Stanley's achievement suddenly opened Central Africa to the commerce of the world. He had demonstrated that when once the rapids were passed there was a waterway navigable for over a thousand miles. His discoveries were followed by increased activity on the part of the Dutch traders, by the revival of the Portuguese territorial claims, by the organization of the International Association at Brussels, and by the rival French expedition headed by an Italand trade routes have been opened, not only from Vivi to Stanley Poel, but far into the interior and along the great branches of the Congo. Mission stations have also been opened by the American Baptists, the English Church,

and by the Roman Catholics. The gateway of the broad highway leading to the centre of Africa had never been controlled by any European Power. The mouth of the Congo lay between the French Gaboon and the Portuguese settlements in Angola. The French and the Portuguese became rival claimants, while the Dutch trading companies were actually in possession of both shores. Mr. Stanley, in opening the upper valley, disclaimed any intention of securing permanent political control, and proclaimed the neutrality of the waters. He looked with contempt upon European claims of sovereignty, knowing that it was to his own energy, supported by King Leopold's influence and enterprise, that the work of commerce and civilization was attributable. The Dutch traders meanwhile assumed a hostile attitude, and sent to Europe exaggerated accounts of his dealings with the natives. The French occupied Ponta Negra on the coast, and attempted to open a road across country to a station of their own on Stanley Pool. The Portuguese also continued to press their claims based upon discovery, conquest and treaties, to the seaboard where the Congo discharges its

waters. These claims the British Government have finally recognized. The treaty to which Lord Granville has assented declares that the sovereignty of Portugal must be respected within the limits of the fifth and eighth parallels, and as far inland as Nokki. This treaty confers the political control of this important gateway upon a single Nation, but not without imposing stringent restrictions. Freedom of commerce to all Nations is secured, and missionaries of every creed are protected. Portugal has exclusive the privilege of maintaining river police at the mouth of the Cougo. A British-Portuguese commission is authorized to devise regulations for the control of the river. Where the treaty is weak is its failure to recognize the anomalous position of the International Association While it may be for England a convenient solution of an awkward diplomatic problem, it is less satisfactory to the friends of pacific progress and industrial development, Portugal has many possessions on the African Coast, but nowhere has its rule been beneficent, nowhere has it made strenuous efforts to break up the slave traffic.

NAMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. The State Convention, according to the wording of the call that was issued by the State Committee in March, is to be held for the choice of delegates-at-large and of such other delegates to Chicago as may not have been named by the district conventions, "and also for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention." Some of the members of the committee, believing it was

down, and it is generally understood that there will be two conventions. Nevertheless, it would be perfectly competent for the Utica Convention to nominate the Electors and the Judges in case the majority of the delegates should be of the opinion that such nominations fall under the head of "such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The State Committee assumed that a State Convention would select the Presidential Electors. But there is nothing to prevent the Electors being selected by the district conventions. Recognizing this fact, the call for the convention in the XXIIId District (Oneida and Lewis counties) declares that it will be held "for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention . . . and naming a Presidential Elector." So also the call for the convention in the XXXIId District (Buffalo) declares that it will be held "for the purpose of electing two delegates to the National Republican Conven-"tion . . . also to select a candidate for "Presidential Elector for said district." The call for most of the district conventions declares that they are to be held to elect dele gates, " and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come" before them. By the terms of a few of the calls the conventions to which they relate are simply invited to elect delegates.

It is evident, as was pointed out in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, that the Utica Convention will not be called upon to elect any delegates to the Chicago Convention except the delegates-at-large, and-probably-those for the disagreeing Erie-Niagara district.

A SUGGESTION TO FREE TRADERS.

One of the judges of the Criminal Court at Nashville has granted an injunction restraining The American, a Nashville newspaper, from advocating a protective tariff. The injunction was granted at the instance of the chairman of the Democ.atic Committee of Tennessee, who claims to have an equitable interest in a majority of the stock of the paper. The American -which would appear to be ostensibly devoted to Democracy-is enjoined from making any publication "not in full accord and harmony with the platform and political principles of the party. We believe that this is the first time that it

has ever been judicially determined that the advocacy of protection is Democratic heterodoxy. Some of these days an application will doubtless e made for the removal of the injunction, and then the Nashville bench may be called upon to wrestle with the nice question whether such a writ will lie against a Democratic newspaper for advocating "incidental" protection. But without anticipating the future legal steps of this particular case, THE TRIBUNE desires respectfully to direct the attention of the free traders of the United States to a duty which they have too long neglected and which the fate of this offending Nashville newspaper brings forcibly to mind. They are fond of referring to protection as "legalized robbery"—one of their leading organs named it that, one day last week. Now if it is legalized robbery why not move for an injunction against The Tribune and every other newspaper in the Union that battles for protection for American Industry? It certainly is unconstitutional to legalize robbery. The courts of last resort in New-York and the other States, together with the Supreme Court of the United States, can confidently be relied upon to hand down opinions from which not a single judge will dissent, establishing the proposition that to legalize robbery is clearly to offer violence to the common welfare. Of course before moving for an injunction against the protection press of the United States our free trade friends would do well first to catch their hare. The hare in this instance cannot be said to be really caught until it is demonstrated that protection is legalized robbery. It goes without saying that in applying for the injunction Professor Sumner would ask the court to admit that protection was nothing else. But the court would be likely to decline to make that admission You never can count on judges. It will be a great day for the free traders when the injunc-

tion is granted. It is scarcely necessary to point out that in view of what has happened to The Nashville American the future of The Sun, of this city, looks dark. The Sun is a Democratic newspaper, but it is a thorn in the side of the free traders. They have piped unto it and it has not danced-it has made them dance. Now and then it puts the knife into Carlisle and turns it around. Can it not be brought to terms, sat down hard and with a dull thud? This legal proceeding in Tennessee argues an affirmative answer to this question. There is nothing to prevent Daniel Manning, as chairman of the Democratic Committee of this State, going before a judge and applying for an injunction enjoining and restraining The Sun from annoying Carlisle, and from giving aid and comfort to the incidental protectionists.

Now that the courts' aid has been invoked there is hope that the country will be informed some of these days where it is Democracy stands on the tariff. Our judges have been complaining of over-work. There is reason to apprehend that as they survey this harassing new burden intended for their shoulders, they will resign.

NO BEATING FOR WIFE-BEATERS.

The lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature-has rejected the bill passed by the Senate a few days ago providing a whipping-post for wife-beaters. The idea of the bill was that the wife-beater should know just how it felt to be beaten, and be wise in time, which would be the next time. To reach this result a majority were ready to go back to discarded usages, and set up an old-fashioned Delaware whipping-post right in the midst of the dignified and learned people of Massachusetts. But the feeling that the establishment of such a mode of punishment might harm those who inflicted it-regarding the people of Ma.sachusetts as swinging the lash-more than those who received it, seems to have prevailed. There was some fear of the brutalizing influences that might flow from such a custom. One member, who was evidently afraid of the moral effect upon the man who had the whipping to do, was ready to approve the idea if the whipping could be done by a machine.

The wife-beater is a troublesome criminal: It is seldom that his victim will complain of him, and when she does, the chances are that she will intercede for him when the judge begins to pass sentence. The disproportion between the sentences passed upon wife-beaters and other classes of criminals is absurd anywhere. In England a satirical pamphlet has just been issued called the "Wife-Beater's Manual," showing how easy those brutes fare in the courts Something can surely be done to make the penalties heavier without resorting to modes of punishment which modern progress has repudiated. This, and a stern spirit in the unnecessary to hold two State Conventions this judges-which it must be said they are often year, were in favor of amending the call so as | ready to show when they get an opportunityto add to the specified business of the Utica will do as much as law can do. There are many things in the relations of husband and wife Convention the nomination of Presidential

of Appeals. A motion to that effect was voted always will be; but the steady improvement in woman's position will serve to protect her.

The special elections for members of the Legislaare in California recently went against the Demoerats, showing that the people resent the calling of an extra session by the Governor. The indications now are that this move, which was made for the urpose of strengthening the party in the Presidential campaign, will have the opposite effect, and that the State will go Republican in November. The Democrats themselves, with the exception of a small faction, appear to have been opposed to the extra session, which opened on Monday.

A nephew of Sir Edward Archibald has cut the last thread upon which the authenticity of the socalled Benjamin letter hung. He writes to The Lordon Telegraph that the late British Consul never for a moment attributed the letter to Mr. Benjamin. The letter, he says, was actually received, and Sir Edward Archibald sent in return an ndignant refusal to entertain any further communications upon the subject. The original letter was ent to the Foreign Office, but Sir Edward Archibald kept a copy and gave another to the late Thurlow Weed, who was collecting documents relating to the Civil War. When THE TRIBUNE received the advance sheets of the biography of Mr. Weed, and inquired concerning the warrant for assigning this extraordinary letter to Mr. Benjamin, the biographer declared that his evidence was ample. This evidence, it is now known, was chiefly a note (not produced) from Mr. Archibald (afterward Sir Edward), transmitting to Mr. Weed the promised copy. The denial, therefore, from Sir Edward's nephew seems to leave the biographer in a sorry plight.

The Republicans of the XXXIIId Congressional District seem destined to achieve a bad eminence They are the only family of Republicans in this State that have been unable to come to an understanding among themselves in regard to a basis of representation in a district convention. This is one of those quarrels in which a stranger intermeddleth not, in case the stranger does not desire to emerge from the exercises with his head carefully broken in several places. We may, however, casually remark that "bear and forbear" is an admirable rule of action, and that a stiff neck is not a pleasing object to contemplate.

Bishop Tuttle, the Missionary Bishop of the Epis onal Church for Utah and Idaho, has been giving testimony in an address at St. Paul in favor of the much-abused Edmunds law. It has been the fashion, especially among the impatient political element, to declare that the law had only intensified the evils it was meant to cure, by rousing the Mormon people and fusing them together. The Bishop is one of those who believe that in time the effect of this law will be to divide the Mormons themselves by stimulating the political ambition of the younger and non-polygamous Mormons who have been accustomed to see the elders hold the offices, but now take them for themselves. Under the new law a young Mormon has been chosen Mayor of Salt Lake, and a number are in the Legislature. They are still under the influence of the old men, the Bishop says, but are beginning to realize their own importance. It has been repeatedly suggested that the exclusion of polygamists from the right to vote and hold office must greatly weaken the institution, and here is testimony that this has been the effect already. Bishop Tuttle says positively the law "is not a failure, but is doing much good. The Mormons obey this law. Polyg amists do not offer to vote, neither do they hold office. And they feel the sting keenly too. The affixing of such a stigma upon them acts in a very wholesome manner."

Until somebody is tried for murder and hanged for a homicide with a supposed-to-be-unloaded pistel, it is probable that fools will continue to play with deadly weapons with the usual recklessness, Nothing short of sharp penal remedies can touch this criminal carelessness, evidently, and the sooner this is recognized the better it will be for the community.

There was an outbreak of feeling in the Senate the other day regarding the delay in acting on pension claims. The length of time consumed does carry hardship with it undoubtedly, because in many cases the beneficiaries are old or feeble, and their time is short. The Government certainly has not been ungenerous in the matter of providing clerical force to handle the flood of claims that spoured in after the arrearages act was passed. The force now numbers 1,500 experienced clerks. The Commissioner in his last annual report shifts the responsibility for delay from his office to the claimants, who are default of evidence, except in the 14,500 cases in the hands of special examiners. There seems to be no question of the efficiency of the present force, and it is so well up in its work that the Commissioner recommended a reduction at the end of the present fiscal year. But the system, as several Senators suggested, is plainly at fault in some respects. Applicants for pensions do not seem to be informed with the promptness or the clearness that should be shown wherein their papers are defective, and in this way many wearying delays occur.

Senator Gibbs has introduced a bill into the Legslature to provide for the issue of \$2,000,000 in bonds, in the next three years, for the erection of new school-houses. The bill ought to pass. It would be money well invested. There are still thousands of children refused admission to the publie schools for lack of room. Under the rapid increase of population in the upper wards, this disgraceful condition of things will continue, unless there is much more money expended for new sites and buildings than is likely to be the case if it has to be raised from taxation. It is a great deal better that bonds should be issued, and the children now turned away from the public schools afforded that primary instruction which is their due,

PERSONAL.

Henry Villard lost forty pounds of flesh before the physicians could arrest the insomnia with which he was afflicted after the Northern Pacific trouble. The Rev. O. B. Frothingham has purchased a house in Boston and will make that city perma-nently his home.

Ex-Senator Fenton's recovery from the surgical

operation performed in January has been so slow that he has been obliged to relinquish his projected Florida trip. He is still at the Park Avenue Hotel. Mr. T. A. Matsdaira, formerly connected with the elevated railroad management of this city, has been chosen chief engineer of Bradford, Penn., and is said to be the first native of Japan to fill a civil office in this country. He has been in America fourteen years, seven of which were spent in college, and he uses with readiness eleven different

la nguages. "A story which," says The Philadelphia Press, "is worth the attention of the Library Committee of Congress, comes from Washington. It is apropos of Brumidi's historical allegory of the 'Goddess of Liberty Dispersing Tyrants,' which is in the top of the Capitol dome. The story goes that Brumidi was indiscriminate in his association with the opposite sex, to whom he promised in return for favors received that he would preserve their faces where they could be seen by the Nation. He kept his word, and all the faces of females in the allegory are portraits of his 'mashes'; the Goddess of Lib ty being an exact likeness of his favorite houri. ty being an exact likeness of his favorite houri. Another point about the picture is that the tyrants who are fleeing from the wrath of Brunnid's favorite are Jeff Davis, Robert E. Lee, Alexander H. Stephens, 'Stonewall' Jackson, Judah P. Benjamin and 'Bob' Toombes. As the narrator of the story said: 'Take away the frightened expression from their faces, and they would make good family portraits. Just think of such a collection in the top of the Capitol dome. Brumidi said he was going to do it, and he did. It is a fine seems for the Southern chivalry to look at. Their old war-horses being driven and lashed by such a woman as—Well, good day."

Proynpence, March 25.—Rear-Admiral Worden,

PROVIDENCE, March 25.—Rear-Admiral Worden, U. S. N., whose death was momentarily expected at Newport a few weeks ago, has so far recovered as to be able to drive out.

Newport News, Va., March 25.—Jay Gould

arrived here to-day in his yacht Atalanta. He spent some time ashore, examining the large grain elevator and coal and merchandise wharves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, takes deep interest in the temperance cause, and is especially

earnest in his attacks upon "fashionable tippling. He hopes to see the day when wine will be en-tirely bunished from weddings and New-Years' receptions

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

WELLS IN THE DRY GOODS DISTRICT.

Zophar Mills, Engineer of the old Volunteer Fire Depara ment.—The problem of procuring a water supply for the use of the Fire Department in extinguishing fires in the dry goods district is a very simple one. The low ground in the Sixth Ward in the rear of the Tombs is thoroughly saturated with springs. In the days of the old voluntee firemen there was a large well situated in Elm-st, near where the Tombs Prison stands now, and furnished with ahand pump which was worked by a crank. It was known as the "Supply Engine" and was in charge of a company called the "Supply Company." Whenever a fire occurred in the neighborhood the company manned the crank and a stream poured forth sufficient to supply four of the hand engines of that day. The water was inexhaustible and so it is now. Let a sufficient number of wells be sunk, say in Eim-st, along the low ground, and the water will be found in abundance ground, and the water will be found in abundance a few feet below the surface, so that the steamers could draw it up by suction. In case of a fire in the dry goods district west of Broadway, it might be necessary to use two engines, one of them to supply the other, which would throw the water on the fire. This pian is simple and inexpensive, and could be carried out in a few months, or even weeks. Would this system be entirely adequate f. Well, it might be advisable to construct elsterns here and there in the neart of the dry goods district, which could be filled by pumping from the wells I have spoken of, and kept full in the same way. Possibly a steam pump, and mains running through the district might be connected with them, but that is a matter for future consideration.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR LOSING GROUND. Ex-Senator Oragin of New-Hampshire. - It is evident that Arthur has for three or four weeks been losing to the race. He will probably have the largest number of votes on the first ballot, which will be gratifying to bim and evidence of approval of his Administration. But Blaine is really in the lead at present. Unless something unheard of happens between now and the assembling of the convention he will keep the lead.

WESTERN PREJUDICE AGAINST PATENTS.

General M. D. Leggett, of Clereland, patent attorney. Under pressure from the clamor of their constituents, the House of Representatives frequently passes bills that are rejected by the calmer and cooler and more mature judgment of the Senate. The Grangers out West have been raising a great cry against patents in general, because of their experience with a few bits of sharp practice. Green's driven well has driven whole sections of farmers wild with rage by forcing a collection of \$10 or more from each one of them. They have been moving n their members of Congress, and two bills have passed the House materially affecting patent interests. One compels patentees to look always to the manufacturer instead of the user, in protecting himself from the illegitimate use of his patent. The other gives manufac-turers the option of manufacturing any patent, with or vithout permission of the patentee, on payment of a license to be determined by the courts, if there can be no other agreement reached. In other words, if I want to ride your horse, I jump on, whether you will or no and we settle the fee afterward. Now, as a fact, no class of people on this continent have been more indebted to the patent system than the Grangers. Under our patent laws the advancement in the character of agricultural implements has been simply wonderful. The farmer, with his improved machinery, can do as nch work in a day with one hand as he used to do thirty years ago with five hands. I think when their cooler judgment asserts itself, even the now excited Grangers will desire the defeat of the laws I have men-

CALIFORNIA WINES.

James Reid, importer of wines. - California grapes sell in Paris for 50 per cent more than grapes of French proon. There is no reason why grapes thus valued for their delicious taste should not make as good wine as the French. The great trouble is that our Americans are too anxious to realize immediately on their vintages. The chan pagnes of France are held in great stocks and mrsed and treated through long series of years, before being put on the market. It requires homense capital to do this, which Americans are unwilling to invest. It they would treat the product in California just as it is treated in France they could produce just as fine wines of every description.

THROUGH RATES TO MEXICO.

H. B. McClellan, General Eaglern Passenger Agend Southwestern System. - At this time of the year inquiries multiply from people destrous to possess and occupy our raticoad lands. They write from all parts of the country, though New-England seems to be the favorite place to emigrate from. What is their objective point ? The State of Texas. I have just received a dispatch from the passenger agent of the Mexican Central. He quotes rates from El Paso to the City of Mexico \$59 25 Mexican oney. The fare from New-York to El Paso is \$60 85. The present running time from New-York to the City of Mexico is seven and a quarter days. I anticipate considerable travel in that direction this summer

MUSIC.

A CHARITY CONCERT. A concert of an exceedingly pleasant characteristics ter was given last night in Chickering Hall for the benefit of the Diet Kitchen Association, which exists for the purpose of providing nourishing food for the sick poor of the city. The high character of the talent enlisted, the excellence of the programme and the energy of the managers brought it to pass that the audience was a numerous one, and of a quality
that insured recognition of the music.
In arrangement and performance the concert was one of the best miscellaneous musical entertainments that have been given publicity this season. The singers who took part were Miss Beebe, Miss Winant, Miss Bryant, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Toedt, Mr. Dennison and Mr. Reckett. The Standard Quartet Club and Mr. Herman contributed the instrumental music, the later playing all the accompaniments and fulfilling every requirement that the strictest taste could exact. All of the singers, save Miss Margaret J. Bryant, have appeared so often in this and previous seasons that it is scarcely necessary to speak of their accomplishments now. Miss Bryant alone brought with her the special interest of novelty. She is a contraite, grited not only with a voice of flue and sympathetic quality, but also with musical instincts of a high order, and with good taste, as was evidenced as much in her choice of pieces as in the manner in which she interpreted them. She sang three German songs, and that nothing of their poetry should be lost she sang them in the original tongue, of which she displayed a commendable knowledge, so far as could be judged from accent and pronunciation. contributed the instrumental music, the later playing all

DVORAK'S STABAT MATER.

An incident deserving of mention is the first performance in this country of Anton Dvorak's "Stabat Mater" which occurred last night in Manuel Hall. Unfortunately the performance was at the hands of a small choir and without orchestral accompaniment, two facts which deprive it of that measure of interest which will be felt when the work is given in perfect style at the next concert of the Chorus Society. The singers were the pupils of William Courtney, who for the third time this season attested their appreciation of his teaching by attested their appreciation of his teaching by forming themselves into a choir and giving a concert to which admission was had by invitation. The choir numbered about thirty-five voices, and were directed by Mr. C. Mortimer Wisko, the accompaniments being played on a planoforte and cabinet organ. The soloa were sung by Miss Esther Butler, Miss Hattle J. Clapper, Mr. Charles H. Thompson, and Dr. Carl E. Martin. Even from this imperfect performance the work attested liself as a composition of extraordinary merit, fully justifying the great interest felt at present throughout Europe in its composer.

MR. GYE AND THE OPERA HOUSE.

The steamship Celtic, which arrived on Monday, brought a long communication from Mr. Gye, which is now said to be under consideration by the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House. They will probably hold a meeting soon, when the offer of the directors of the Royal Italian Opera Company will be either accepted or rejected. Mr. Gye's representative, John Lavine, said yesterday that the matter now lies with the New-York directors. He wished to deny positively the rumor, which was current in musical circles, to the effect that Mr. Gye had written to a well-known ticket speculator in New-York stating that he had made up his mind not to come to New-York next season. It is further understood that if the directors do not accept Mr. Gye's offer they will run the house themselves and engage a manager at a certain salary to look after their interests. It is also positively stated that Madame Patti would not visit America next season under the management of any one. Italian Opera Company will be either accepted or re-

THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN PROJECT.

William H. Vanderbilt's statement that negotiations were pending for the sale of the Madison-ave-front of the Madison Square Garden property, to a depth of one hundred feet, excited much comment among real estate brokers yesterday. The scheme of erecting a large fire-proof apartment house on the property, which is part of the plans of the company negotiating for its purchase, is favorably commented upon. The site is considered a good one, and little doubt is felt that the enterprise will prove profitable. Rumor credits Hubert, Pirsson & Co. with being the persons seeking the property. They are well known as the originators of the "frome apartment house" plan, by which an apartment house is built and owned on shares in an association. They are the builders of the handsome apartment houses at Twenty-eighth-st. and Madison-ave.